

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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September 4th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 83, 4 p.m. 81; Humidity...88, 84.

September 4th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 78, 4 p.m. 80; Humidity...87, 81.

No. 8568

第三十七年九月三號

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 1911.

二拜禮

號五月九年九港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CALCUTTA PAGE- ANT.

MR. LASCELLES REQUISITIONED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 4, 5.15 p.m.
Mr. Frank Lascelles, the grant authority on pensions, will sail at the end of September to organize the Calcutta Pageant.

THE MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 4, 5.10 p.m.
A transport and two cruisers have left Cadiz to join the five hundred Spanish troops in Morocco. They are already at the Canary Islands and proceed to the occupation of Ifni. It is stated from Tangier that three thousand French troops have been ordered from Casablanca to Marrakesh.

THE FIFESHIRE WRECK.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 4, 8.30 a.m.
An Italian warship has been securing assurances from the sultan along the Somali coast that, in accordance with Italo-Somali agreements, they will respect any of the shipwrecked people from the s.s. Fifeshire who may turn up on the coast.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CANDIDATURE.

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[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 5, 1.30 a.m.
The Master of Elibank in the course of a long letter to the Young Scots points out that the mother of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, candidate for the rerepresentation of Kilmanlock, is a Scotswoman. Mr. Gladstone's pedigree, he says, is pure and without reproach and if ever a man had a moral right to a Scottish seat in Parliament it is the grandson of the man who was once described by the Midlothian electors as the greatest living Scotsman. They should rejoice in Kilmanlock's choice, of which time would abundantly prove the wisdom.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TRADES UNION CON- GRESS.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 4, 2.35 p.m.
In view of the troubled labour situation unusual interest attaches to the Trades Union Congress, which is opening at Newcastle to-day. Five hundred and twenty-four delegates, representing 1,607,000 trade unionists, are attending and the Government is also represented.

KEYNOTE IS AMALGAMATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 4, 11.55 p.m.
Labour solidarity is the keynote of the most important resolution to be placed before the Trades Union Congress. These include proposals with a view to amalgamation of all Unions connected with each industry and also a central national organisation comprising all Unions and Societies connected with the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, and the General Federation of Trades. The success of recent sympathetic strikes has gained strong support to these proposals. Attending the Congress are representatives of the Government, comprising two labour advisers from the Board of Trade and Mr. Shackleton, the labour adviser of the Home Office, the latter being represented for the first time.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 5, 1.30 a.m.
The Trade Union Congress has opened at Newcastle. Mr. Mullin, who presided, dwelt upon the results of the recent labour unrest, the important concessions to the strikers and the advances in wages. He emphasised the long outdrawn agony of arbitration which, he said, had its limits. The railway directors' policy of non-recognition of the unions was beyond belief, but

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

probably they were wiser after the lesson. Mr. Mullin considered that the Government was remiss in its duty in sending, unasked, troops to the strike centres instead of sharply laying down the law to the commercial magnates. He was confident that the last had not been heard for the railway directors were an ancient autocracy whose high-handed action had involved such suffering upon the general public as would not easily be forgotten. The passage of the Parliament Bill involved a warning to the authorities of the power of the democracy.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

GOTCH AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 5, 7.10 a.m.
Routier's correspondent at Chicago wires that Frank Gotch beat Hackenschmidt in the world's wrestling championship, securing two successive falls.

FIRES AT GLASGOW.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 5, 1.30 a.m.
Two great fires have occurred in Glasgow. First the Wholesale Co-operative Society's premises in Morrison Street caught fire, which resulted in damage estimated at one hundred thousand pounds. Hardly had this outbreak been controlled when the fire brigade were called to the Trongate, where the historic Tontine House was almost entirely destroyed, together with large premises, including grocers, bootmakers and stationers shops, and others. A restaurant and skating rink were gutted. The historic Glasgow Cross, the Tolbooth and two banks were saved through the heroic efforts of the firemen of whom four sustained injuries and were taken to hospital. Enormous damage resulted. The fire was witnessed by vast crowds estimated at three quarters of a million.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

AN ORDERLY MEETING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 4, 8.55 a.m.
Routier's correspondent at Berlin reports that the socialist meeting of the 31st August passed off in a most orderly fashion. A resolution was adopted condemning incitement to war.

BLACK AND WHITE.

RACIAL DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Durban, Sept. 4, 8.50 a.m.

Routier's correspondent at Salisbury wires that Viscount Gladstone, in the course of a speech dealing with the black peril, said that whatever might be the differences of opinion regarding the merits of the Umali reprieve there could only be one principle, namely the inviolable sanctity of white women accompanied by strict justice and fairplay to the subject races. He pointed out the unpleasant numerous criminal cases in which whites and blacks were concerned and suggested reform of the jury system.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS TOBACCO MAGNATE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 5, 1.30 a.m.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Wills of tobacco fame.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

MANY DEATHS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 4, 2.35 p.m.
Constantinople reports that cholera is spreading to the provinces. There were 186 cases and 68 deaths at Monastir on Thursday and 100 deaths at Kossovo. Advice from Chorum, Asia Minor, state that the population of neighbouring villages has been almost wiped out.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH NAVAL REVIEW.

A HUGE LINE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via Bombay, Sept. 5, 7.5 a.m.
Everything has been done to make the great French naval review at Toulon a most impressive spectacle, and ninety vessels, with crews numbering over 30,000, have assembled. President Fallieres, attended by Ministers, Presidents of Chambers, Naval Committees and members of the Chambers, passed down the lines on board the battleship Massena, which was accompanied by a flotilla bearing the official guests. Afterwards the Massena anchored, and all the vessels steamed past in single line, which extended for nine miles. SPEECH BY M. DELOASSE. Thousands of spectators and whole families slept on the beach the night before the review. At a banquet M. Delcasse expressed the Navy's gratitude at the government's solicitude. The Navy's sole ambition was to be ready, like the army to respond to the call of France.

AN ACCIDENT.

A sensation was caused during the great review by the battleship Brennus in a mist colliding with a steamer, which had a large hole made in her bow. The passengers became panic-stricken, but boats were got out which assisted them all to land safely. The Brennus continued on her course and joined the fleet.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Washington, August 20.—The war department has announced that the movement of troops to and from the Philippines which were interrupted by the Mexican border manoeuvres are to be resumed at once.

Major General Leonard Wood has issued an order making vaccination for typhoid fever compulsory in the army.

The black hand outlaws have created a veritable reign of terror among the Italians of this city. So many bomb outrages have been committed during the last ten days that the Italian quarter is in trepidation and the police appear to be powerless to apprehend the terrorists.

The Progressive Republicans are laying plans for an active campaign to continue until the assembling of the National Convention next year. Headquarters have been opened here in Washington. The leaders are confident that they will be able to control the convention next summer. Funds are being raised for the propaganda and preparations on a comprehensive scale are under way. Senator Bristow of Kansas, one of the most violent of the progressives, who is still here, very sharply criticised President Taft's stumping the west at this time. He said that the President's activity would help the cause of the progressives more than it would injure it.

Washington, September 1.—The latest diplomatic sensation comes to the capital from Cuba in the form of an appeal from the island republic for the offices of the United States in a crisis between the kingdom of Spain and her former dependency. The two countries have been in a diplomatic tangle for some weeks and recently the attitude of Spain has been most aggressive. The latest note from Madrid has been interpreted by Cuba as a threat and an appeal for backing has been taken to Washington.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

A DARING MEMORIAL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 4.
H.E. the Canton Viceroy has memorialized the Throne that the refund of 60 per cent. of the capital invested in the railways proposed to be nationalized, will cause hardship to the people and that the Throne has lost the confidence of the majority of the people for the mere sake of a few million dollars.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 4.
The Throne has ordered the Viceroy of Sze-chuan to find out whether there are any evil-doers at the bottom of the strong opposition to the Government's nationalization of railways, and if so, to punish the ringleaders without leniency. The Throne has, at the same time, instructed H.E. Tuan Fang to proceed to Sze-chuan without delay and settle affairs. The Director General will be held responsible for any disorder that may ensue in the province.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN SZE-CHUAN.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 4.
The Viceroy of Hupeh has telegraphed to the Cabinet in reference to the seriousness of the situation in Sze-chuan brought about by the people's opposition to the nationalization of railways, and stating that the Sze-chuan Viceroy is too weak to handle the situation.

H.E. the Viceroy of Hupeh is afraid that disorder may momentarily break out, unless the Cabinet comes to a decision as to how to act without losing time.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CANTON VICEROY IMPEACHED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, Sept. 4.
H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has been denounced, until the Throne has directed H.E. Fung Shan, newly appointed Tartar General of Canton, to institute an enquiry based on the statements made in the impeachment and to send in a report.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

DISCUSSION IN CAMERA.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 4.
The discussion in regard to recent developments in Macao is being carried on by the Army Advisory Council in camera. It is reported that Prince Tsai Tao maintains that China should maintain a firm attitude.

THE SHANGHAI ASTOR HOUSE.

The annual meeting of the Astor House Hotel Co. was held on August 30. Mr. F. Ayscough presiding. The chairman, in the course of his report upon the year's working, said that the profits had been \$9,110.95, and after adding \$1,291.14 standing at the credit of Profit and Loss account last year, \$10,411.09 had been carried forward to the new account. The profitable working of the Hotel had been much interfered with during the past year owing to radical changes in the staff and management. The working accounts and receipts showed an increase of \$70,000 over the previous year, although the expenditure for the past five and a half years had been heavier than usual. He thought the shareholders would agree that they had the finest hotel in the Far East. Dealing with the future he said that they proposed to have light comedy entertainments and to give balls and undertake other entertainments. Altogether \$89,605.83 had been transferred to the Profit and Loss account, which was \$21,316 more than last year. The accounts were accepted and passed. Mr. V. Meyer was re-elected a Director and Messrs. G. H. and N. Thompson were elected auditors.

The Weather Forecast.



THE PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION.

An Ambitious Project.

In February, 1912, from the 3rd to the 10th, both dates inclusive, there will be held in the City of Manila what is to be known as the Philippine Exposition. The outside world and particularly the countries of China and Japan have heard very much during the past four years of the Philippine Carnival, that great annual fiesta which is held for a week each year, and during which time the City is given over to merriment entirely and a good time generally. There have been balls and routs, a large and varied hippodrome or circus performance, athletic sports of all kinds and exhibits of the industries, agricultural products and commercial activities of the various provinces of the archipelago. It was determined during the last session of the Philippine Legislature to make a special appropriation of a large sum of money which would more adequately serve to bring to the metropolis during the Carnival week in 1912, comprehensive exhibits of the products, industries and resources of the provinces. With that end in view, the Legislature passed an Act providing for such an Exposition of Philippine products. A Board of Directors known as the Philippine Exposition Board was formed with the Honourable C. B. Elliott, Secretary of Commerce and Police, as the President thereof; the Honourable V. Concepcion, Chairman of the Committee on Industries and Commerce of the Philippine Assembly, as Vice-President; the Honourable Rafael Reyes, a prominent merchant and citizen of Manila, a Member; Captain H. L. Heath of the International Banking Corporation, as Treasurer; and Mr. C. E. Unson of the Executive Bureau of the Insular Government as Secretary. This Board met some months ago and determined upon a general plan for holding the exposition and arranging for it. Mr. W. W. Barclay, for many years a provincial treasurer and at the time of his appointment treasurer of the large and prosperous province of Iloilo, a gentleman who has had unprecedented success in the assembling of Carnival exhibits for the province, was detailed Director-General of this first big Philippine Exposition. The Board also appointed as Secretary of the Philippine Exposition Mr. E. G. Holland of the "Cable News-American" editorial staff, who for four years was in charge of the publicity work for the Philippine Carnival Association. An office has been established in the Ayuntamiento, the large Insular Government building in the walled city, and a general letter of instructions has already been sent to provincial officials explaining what is wanted from each province in the way of an exhibit.

It is the earnest desire of the Philippine Government to make the Exposition a valuable and instructive adjunct to each annual carnival. No admission is to be charged to the grounds whatever, or to any exhibit within the grounds. The Exposition will contain examples of the handicrafts of artisans in every industrial line in the Islands. Here will be seen actually at work the makers of the famous Baling and Calasino hats, which rival in fineness of texture and durability the well known Panama product. Workers in the various multi-coloured and shaped matts of the Islands will also produce these articles on the exposition grounds. The women of Iloilo, Albay and other provinces, will manufacture the delicate and beautiful just, pila and sinamay cloths. Special attention, of course, will be paid to the agricultural features of exhibits, and splendid specimens of coconuts and pulay, rice, rubber, hemp, etc., of the Philippines will be represented. Valuable prizes will be given for the best exhibits and every effort will be made by the Exposition officials to make the event attractive and instructive. The Government Bureau are taking an active interest in the Exposition. These will for the most part be housed in one building which will be known as the

Insular Bureau building. Here will be seen splendid exhibits from the Bureau of Forestry, Constabulary, Public Works, Agriculture, Health, Science and various others. Another large and interesting building on the grounds will be Machinery Hall, where machinery of all kinds used in the Islands, will be actually in motion. Several of the principal machinery importing firms will have splendid exhibits in this hall. Here the visitor will be able to see in actual operation, rice and sugar mills of the latest pattern and device, as well as all sorts of ground tilling devices and electrical appliances. It is also contemplated to have an ice-making machine in full operation in this building. The Bureau of Education which has done such splendid work in uplifting and making better the condition of the natives of these Islands, will have a special building where the progress which has been made throughout the Islands will be conclusively and interestingly demonstrated.

Besides the 31 regular so-called civilized provinces, the seven special or wild tribe provinces will have fine exhibits. These latter with their interesting people, their strange clothes and customs, etc., always make a most fascinating display. It is the earnest desire of the Government to make this Exposition a most effective one, and large numbers of people from the United States are expected to come to Manila at that time, inasmuch as several of the big Steamship and Railway Companies have signified their intentions of arranging their schedules in order to have vessels of their Companies call at this port during the week commencing February 3rd and ending February 10th. The people of China and Japan and countries adjacent thereto, will be particularly interested in this Exposition, and the Exposition officials are unanimous in the desire to make things as pleasant as possible for all tourists who may visit Manila at that time.

Any person desiring further information on this subject, may write to the Director-General of the Philippine Exposition, Manila, P.I., and a prompt reply will be immediately sent.

A HOUSE OF CARDS.

"Probably," remarks "The Globe," we ought to rejoice at the fact that the Arbitration Treaties between Great Britain, France and the United States were signed; possibly we shall be condemned by enthusiasts for our scepticism as to the new era, whose inauguration was permanently recorded by the dozen or so photographers who kodaked President Taft, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Knox, as those gentlemen put their names to the documents. But we still have an invincible

persuasion that a treaty is nothing more than a piece of parchment, or it may be a piece of paper, which will be observed by the signatories so long as it suits their purpose, and no longer; it is a public profession of amity which is only valuable because it limits that amity exists between the nations who sign it. So long as those feelings of amity continue, the treaty of arbitration remains in force—if, indeed, an act that expressly abrogates force may be said to remain in force—but if ever dangerous rivalries arose, or common enmities, then the treaty would at once become a thing of words, a rope of sand, an instrument without meaning, a mocking illusion vanishing before the instant facts of human nature. In a single phrase arbitration may be summed up as a means of settling the bickering of friends, but as quite useless to settle the real antagonisms of the world. Whether there is any real advantage in concluding such treaties with those with whom we are already on friendly terms, and with whom we are unlikely in any case to quarrel, we rather doubt; but we are convinced that the whole fabric is useless for any serious purpose. One determined to act by an ambitious power, either within or without the range of arbitration treaties, would shatter the whole house of cards in a day.

MORAL UNFORTUNATES.

Shanghai Rubber Case.

Judgment was given by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, O.M.G., in H. B. M. Supreme Court in the case of J. A. D. Watt v. T. E. Dunn. The judgment was as follows:—

In this case the Plaintiff sues the Defendant for a balance of Tls. 1,450 alleged to be due under a contract made by the Plaintiff as Broker for the Defendant for the purchase of 200 Anglo-Java shares. The facts are as follows: On 30th March, 1910, Mr. Watt, the Plaintiff, as broker purchased from Mr. G. W. Cooper, an employee of Mr. Watt, a promoter of the Anglo-Java Company, 200 Anglo-Java shares at 45 for delivery on the Special Settlement day, the scrip not being then issued. And on the same day he sold the same number of shares to Mr. Dunn, the Defendant, on the same terms. On the date of the special settlement, 18th April, 1910, Dunn informed Watt that he was unable to take up the shares. Watt settled independently with Cooper, and asked Dunn to come to his office and discuss the matter. Mr. Dunn there met Mr. O. Moller, who, he contends, Mr. Watt represented to him as the other principal, i.e. the person from whom the shares had been bought. Watt denies this; but I find that it was so, for the fact that Moller some months later informed Dunn that he had sold 50 shares to Watt at 45 was shown to have had a strong effect on Dunn's mind—to have come as a surprise to him—and to have determined him to stand up his legal rights, whence this action.

Although Watt was an outside broker, this contract was made in the usual Shanghai forward share contract form, and subject to the rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. In order to determine the rights of the parties it is essential to understand exactly what the course of business under a Shanghai forward share contract was at the period in question. Now the practice of the Shanghai Stock Exchange in forward business was, when this contract was entered into—I believe it is now or is to be altered—that (1) a share broker made two distinct contracts, one between himself and buyer, and one between himself and the seller; while at home a share broker makes one contract—that between buyer and seller. The Shanghai Share broker sent the buyer a bought-note and kept the sold-note himself, and sent the seller a sold-note, keeping the corresponding bought-note himself. (2) Although in these contracts he purported to be dealing as a broker he did not disclose the name of the other principal, but held himself liable under the contracts. And (3) he could, if he chose, sell his own shares under the broking contract form, although he signed this: "for the concerned Broker".

Now these facts of (1) double contracts, (2) non-disclosure of principal, and (3) jobbing under the contract of brokerage enable one to imagine the broker's state of mind when he made a forward contract. In the case of a purchase by his principal he could either make a contra-contract of sale by a third party, the other principal, identical in price, or he could sell to his principal his own shares in hand or bought forward or to be bought forward; and in the case of a sale by his principal he could make a contra-contract or buy himself. There was necessarily nothing to link any particular buying with any particular selling forward contract except a similar date and price, e.g. on a buying and a selling forward contract the same day for 200 Anglo-Javas at 45, there is no reason why the former should not really have been the broker's contra for a sale by him at 46 the previous day or why the latter should not have been reserved against a buying contract he hoped to make the next day at 44. In fact the Broker was not only jobbing but following a course of business which made it impossible to distinguish for certain his broking from his jobbing transactions. This form of contract and course of business had been condemned over and over again by this Court as illegal—unduly favouring capitalists and jobbers at the expense of bona fide brokers and of the speculating public—see judgment in *Liu v. Graham*, "N. C. Herald," July

1903 at p.140: doubt was thereby thrown on every forward contract: indeed it might be contended that no contract made in this manner can be binding because the broker might make a profit beyond his commission—whether in fact he did so or not, and the contract is therefore not a contract of brokerage at all (*Johnson v. Kearley* 1908 A.O. per Fletcher Moulton L.J. at p. 530).

Defendant pleads the Gaming Act; because, he says, the contract was merely a gamble on differences. In reply to that the Plaintiff raises the principle of *Thacker v. Hardy* (4 Q.B.D. p. 685), namely, that a broker in such a case is entitled to indemnity from his principal for there was nothing in the nature of gaming in the contract of employment of the broker by the principal. If the intention of both Watt and Dunn had been to gamble on differences merely, it is by no means certain that Thacker v. Hardy would help the plaintiff looking to the course of business under these Shanghai forward share contracts stated above, for the principle of *Thacker v. Hardy* is to indemnify the broker for the liabilities he has properly incurred in strictly carrying out the instructions of his principal within the authority given by him; those instructions were to buy as broker and seem to have been carried out by a contract and course of dealing which admit of the broker, if he chose, not buying as broker but selling as principal.

But in order that a transaction may fall under the Gaming Act both parties must contemplate differences merely. I have no doubt Defendant, when he bought, did, as he swears, intend to sell before the special settlement; but did the other party to the contract intend this? If Cooper is to be regarded as the other party, I have no doubt he intended nothing of the kind, but to plant these shares on someone or other through Watt and make Watt responsible for the price—he did. If Watt be regarded as the other principal, the question rises—Did Watt think it practically certain that Dunn could not take up the shares at due date? If he did, the Gaming Act applies and the contract is voidable. For example, if under the Shanghai practice a broker makes such a contract as this, under which over 21,000 has to be found in a few weeks to pay for shares on which the Banks will not advance, with a young Clerk on a salary of \$100-\$300 a month, the broker knows or must be taken to know that the Clerk is gambling on differences; and such a contract might therefore be voidable looking to the above stated practice. But Defendant in this case was a man of middle age, in a secure position, receiving a salary of \$600 a month; and I am not satisfied on the evidence that Watt ought to be held to have known that Dunn could not somehow pay for these shares at due date. The defence of the Gaming Act therefore fails.

But Defendant further pleads that this was not a contract of brokerage at all. Now if I look at the acts of the Plaintiff in the light of the above-stated practice I find that he treats the contract as one between himself and Dunn. Cooper, who, he alleges, was the other principal, he never brought into relations with Dunn, but paid himself. Moller, with whom Dunn had nothing to do and who declined to have anything to do with Dunn, he represented as the other principal. If that is the form the contract took, Dunn is not liable because Watt was principal and the contract is not one of brokerage at all. And even if Cooper is to be regarded as the other principal the contract is voidable because Watt took brokerage from both Cooper and Dunn without Dunn's knowledge. Watt put himself in the morally unfortunate predicament of having to use his skill, knowledge and industry at the same time to buy as cheaply as possible for Dunn and to sell as dearly as possible for Cooper. The law has no pity for such moral unfortunates, of Story on Agency § 31 and Judgment of H. H. Judge Thayer of the U.S. Court for China in *Slokey v. Brooks*, "N. C. Herald," 23rd December 1910, at p. 738. There must be judgment for Defendant, but, without costs for his defence, he is not to be

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OLD CHINA BRONZE.

The "North China Daily News" remarks apropos of the exhibition of Chinese bronze and pictures which is to be held in Shanghai early in November under the auspices of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, that it may not be out of place to call attention to the beauties of old Chinese bronze. Some of these early bronzes have a barbaric malodour which makes the subsequent plastic art of China and Japan appear effeminate.

Bronze is so indestructible by age—*acereperennius*—that moulding and inscription is preserved intact for thousands of years. While earthenware, porcelain and pictures are by their fragility necessarily short-lived, bronze is calculated by its unalterability to outlast most other materials. Old Chinese bronzes and their inscriptions have an archaeological value which is yet in the beginning of its elucidation.

Chinese annals refer the origin of bronze to 2,000 B.C., but very few are known anterior to the Chow dynasty (B.C. 1122 to 255) though some of the Shang dynasty (B.C. 1766 to 1122) are authenticated. The Chinese recognize that working in bronze is the oldest of their national arts, and the genuine archaic specimens, that is to say, made before the introduction of Buddhism in the Han dynasty, are regarded with the greatest veneration. While Chinese bronze produced subsequent to the introduction of Buddhism possesses grace, ingenuity of design and skilful workmanship, the more ancient bronzes have a monumental and majestic simplicity of form which is inimitable. The old artists in bronze used their strength to glorify the terrible, the malignant and the merciless.

Under all China's ancient civilization of duty, reverence and philosophical good breeding there lies a spirit of primitive cruelty, a sterner side to the Chinese national character. The productions of the latter half of the Chow dynasty combined finish of execution with archaic grandeur of form. The approximate age of Chinese bronze can only be determined by a close examination of the workmanship, the decoration and the patina.

The worship of the primal natural elements formed a large part of early Chinese religion, and the details of design were evolved from a quaint though powerful cosmic mythology. The Chinese art genius is greatest when it deals with the elemental monsters of its imagination. The head of the large-mounted hideous Tao-tieh, the malignant glutton monster, so frequently met with in early bronzes, is a most striking and characteristic motive. "Dragons in their primes that tear each other in the slime" and sundry beetle-like primordial forms predominate among meandering frets and thunder-scrolls combined with a decorative treatment of various phases of natural phenomena.

The human figure was not used in the early bronzes, and floral design did not come until the Han dynasty. Incense burners were introduced with Buddhism and although the forms of the early bronzes were called later into service for incense burning, the original forms were probably used as rice boilers, wine jars and sacrificial vessels.

Announcements

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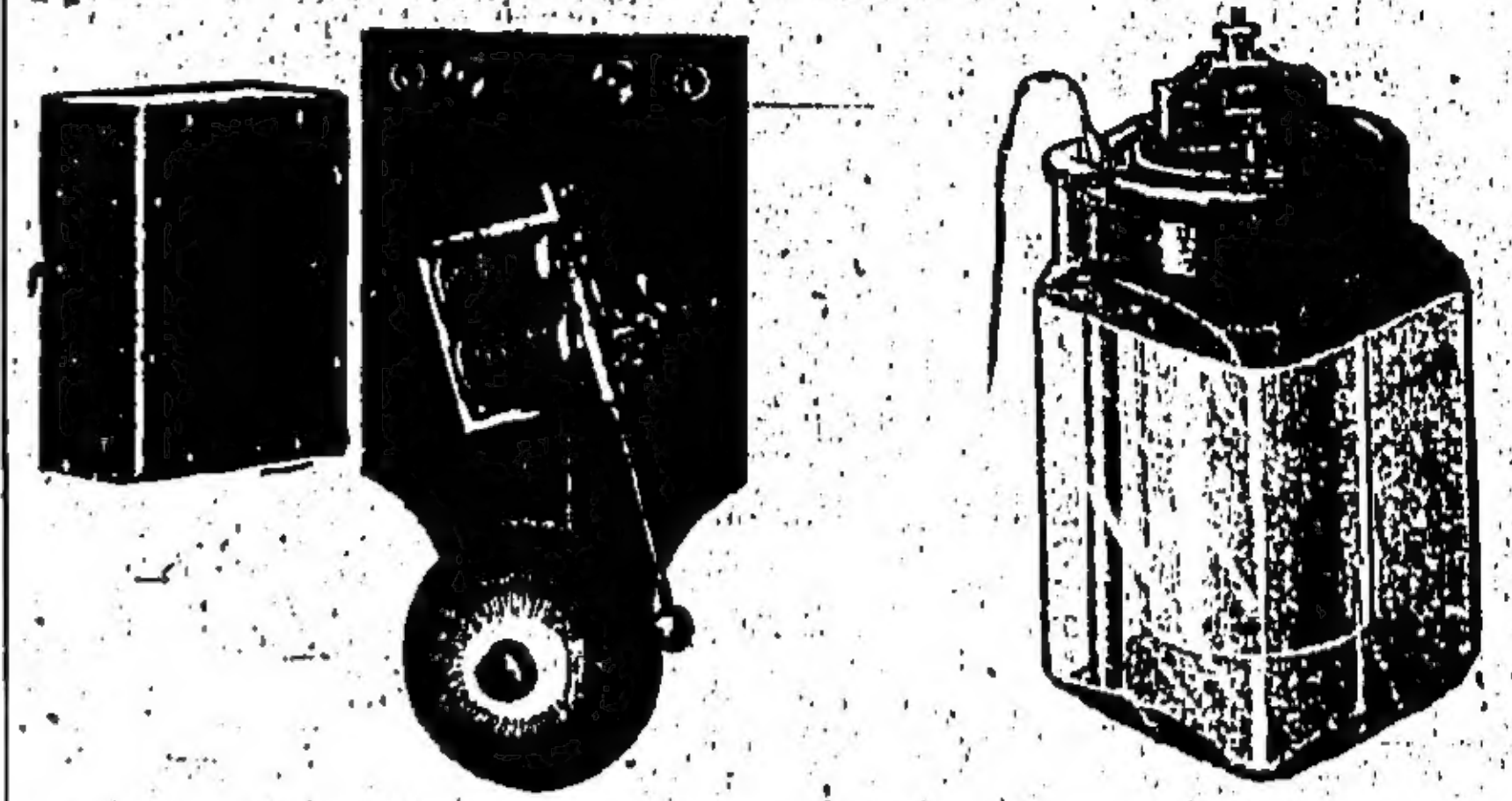
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THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakiko Maru" (each 2,477 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare				Thurs.	Sun.
\$40	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.		Sat.	Tues.
Y14.95	(S.M.R. Train)....Lv.		6.00 a.m.	Sun.	Wed.
	Mukden (").....Ar.		1.00 p.m.	"	"
Y11.50	(")....Lv.		2.05 "	"	"
	Changchun (")....Ar.		8.30 "	"	"
R 9.60	(Russian Train)....Lv.		*9.30 "	"	"
	Harbin (")....Ar.		*9.10 a.m.	Mon.	Thurs.
				State Ex-press for Moscow	State Ex-press for St. Pet.

Conncting at Harbin with

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with				State Ex- press from Pet'g.	State Ex- press from Moscow	Wagon Life from Mos- cow
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)...	Lv.	* 11.20 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
	Changchun (")...	Ar.	* 8.25 p.m.	"	"	"
	(S.M.R. Train)...	Lv.	10.30	"	"	"
Y11.50	Mukden (")...	Ar.	5.10 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
	(")...	Lv.	5.25	"	"	"
Y14.95	Dairen (")...	Ar.	1.30 p.m.	"	"	"
	(Steamer)...	Lv.	Noon	Wed.	"	Sun.
Y40.00	Shanghai (")...	Ar.		Fri.	Tues.	

Connecting at Harbin with

Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

Express Extra FareY3.00 Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y5.00

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamto Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamto") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Montesoro" Codes: A.B.C. 1th. E.A. 1. & 1. e's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Japan and also at Ch'ao-shan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Montesoro" Codes: A.B.C. 1th. E.A. 1. & 1. e's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD. (Incorporated in Japan)

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911.

IT TEMPTS THE PALATE!

ICE CREAM SODA

Our New Drink

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1910.

[82]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1911.

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

An article in "The Times" passes most favourable comment upon the new Japanese Cabinet formed by the Marquis Saionji. Approval by "The Times," given editorially, is deserving of the attention due to the opinion of shrewd students of world politics, after making due allowance for the favourable impressions usually induced by the distant view. But it is to be assumed that this certificate of merit so graciously given to the successors of Prince Katsura and his colleagues is necessarily based upon a telegram. It would not be guesswork of a peculiarly reckless character to affirm that in all probability that telegram had its point of departure in Tokyo. The Tokyo correspondent of "The Times" has attained unique distinction among the accomplished corps of news collectors which represents the great London journal in the world's capitals. No other correspondent, it may be asserted with confidence, has been so signally successful in conveying erroneous impressions, in supplying information that, while basically true, is couched in a disguise which mystifies and misleads that intangible entity—"the man in the street." When desperate expedients are called for this gentleman has even put his faith in a bald statement of what is not. For example there is the assertion that in regard to the Japanese tariff that came into operation in July (as originally passed by the Diet) the framers "took the utmost care to consider British interests." The revised rates are in some instances lower than the old; in no case is there a conspicuous increase. The fact was, it will be remembered, that British interests were especially heavily penalized and that the revised rates in many instances showed increases ranging from fifty to four hundred per cent. The storm of indignation that swept over Great Britain, echoes of which were soon heard at Tokyo, led, of course, to a material alteration of this tariff in which the utmost care had been taken "to consider British interests." It is worth while to turn back a few pages of the history of events in order to appraise with accuracy the value of the testimonial that has been given to the Saionji Cabinet.

As a matter of fact the personnel of a Japanese Cabinet matters little or nothing. It is true that there may be a greater feeling of confidence inspired by the elevation of a non-service man to the position of Prime Minister. But the Marquis Saionji is shrewdly believed to be a political weakling who has been chosen nominally to guide the destinies of the country through seas that threaten to be troubled. When all credit is given to Japan for her magnificent spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice, shown not only on the stark field of battle, but also, and as courageously, in the humbler spheres of national life, it must be admitted that she has before her conditions which will try her to the utmost. The pride and prestige of the position of a great Power can only be purchased at a heavy price and Japan's resources are still limited. Korea will be a drain for some time to come, an augmented naval building programme is necessary and great domestic undertakings, such as the broadening of the gauge of the state railways, require immediate attention. So complex is the position that it is scarcely to be wondered at that Prince Katsura has decided to retire into semi-private life and to leave the Marquis Saionji to solve the problems that confront the Island Empire. But, as we have suggested, the change of ministry means less than it does in other countries. Behind all the picturesque make-believe of representative government in Japan stands the august body that really dictates the policy of the nation—the Genro or Elder Statesmen at whose head is Prince Yamagata. The personnel of the new Cabinet may please "The Times," which looks through the tinted glasses supplied by its Tokyo correspondent, but until Japan obtains the substance instead of the shadow of popular government the personality of the members of the Cabinet will matter, but little.

MAJORITY RULE.

It has become an axiom in enlightened communities that the majority should rule. Sometimes, however, the diplomacy of a few may defeat the desires of the many and steps in consequence are taken that cannot be justified by judgment, nor be excused by expediency. About the time that we go to press a meeting is to be held in the City Hall for the purpose of deciding what shall be done with the surplus of the Coronation Celebrations Fund. The question has been discussed at great length and from almost every point of view, and no purpose would be served in reopening the question of the respective merits of the suggestions put forward. Of importance, however, is the question of the means adopted to arrive at a decision. Let us hope that, in connection with a Fund that owed its genesis to a wave of noble emotion, of patriotism in the British subjects and of gracious and friendly sympathy on the part of other nationals, a decision will be arrived at which will be satisfactory to all subscribers, whether present or absent at the meeting in question. Whatever decision is arrived at by the meeting this afternoon it will, we sincerely trust, be the expression of the desires of the majority and not the outcome of an investigation into weight of metal. The methods that are perfectly appropriate at a meeting of shareholders in a limited liability company would be singularly out of place at a gathering of persons who contributed to a Fund that was designed to express loyalty and esteem for the British Sovereign.

DAY BY DAY.

No person utterly miserable over did a great work.

A Washington telegram dated August 30 states that the 10th U.S. Infantry has been ordered to Panama.

"My wife," said the Mormon to the visitor who had just arrived at Utah; adding, proudly, "She is, I may truthfully remark, one in a thousand."

A hitch has occurred in the negotiations between the French and British tramway companies in connection with the proposed through running of trams.

A robbery is reported from the first floor at 476 Des Vaux Road, whence a watch and chain together with money has been stolen. The value of the missing property is about \$230.

Major-General Frederick D. Grant has presented a report to the war department on the matter of post exchanges. The General strongly recommends that the management of these institutions be put in the hands of civilians instead of being run by officers and enlisted men.

Highwayman's Poor Haunt.

Yesterday, while an unemployed cook was walking from Yau-ma-tei to Chin Tai Tsai, he was set upon by four men. They threw pepper into his eyes, forced him to the ground, and got away with \$5.70.

Langkats.

A sharp drop was recorded yesterday in Langkats; the Shanghai market opened with sellers at 87 and closed with sellers at 85 and buyers at 80. The drop was caused by the receipt of news that the output was 7,339 tons; which was disappointing.

Garrison Orders.

Lieut. D. W. D. Kimm, Inspector of Army Schools, proceeded to Singapore, per P. & O. "Arenia" on 2nd instant, for the purpose of holding the half-yearly inspection of Army Schools at that station. His address up to 23rd September, will be—Lieut. Reid, Tanglin, Singapore.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the United Kingdom, has been granted to Major W. M. Pyno, R.E., 27th September, 1911, to 20th January, 1912. Major P. P. S. Taylor, A.S.O., and Lieut. W. H. Foster-Pegg, Chaplain to the Forces, from 14th September to 29th October, 1911, inclusive. The R.G.A. will furnish the Subaltern Officer for duty during the present week, vice 120th Baluchistan Infantry.

A Dash for Freedom.

Yesterday, after he had been sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks for returning from banishment, a Chinese was waiting to be taken away, in the room adjoining the Magistrate's, when he took off one of his shoes and hit his custodian over the head with it. He then ran off and succeeded in getting outside the precincts of the court. Running into Wyndham Street, he climbed up into the balcony of a house. The inmates gave the alarm, and the runaway was handed back to the police.

A Chinese was fined \$75 at the Magistrate's this morning for bringing letters into Hongkong, without having passed them through the post office.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.

A good bill of fare is being provided at the above. A sketch entitled "Slumbering Simpkins" by Miss May Maxwell and Mr. Bob Stephenson is screamingly funny and excites roars of laughter. Mr. Griffith's vocal numbers are well received. Some good pictures are nightly thrown on the screen.

Hongkong's Coronation Delegate.

The following extract from a letter dated 3rd August from Mr. Henry Keswick to the Colonial Secretary has been supplied by the Colonial Secretary's Office:—"We, amongst the other Colonial Representatives, had the honour to be received in special audience by Their Majesties the King and Queen. The consideration and courtesy received by me, as Delegate, from all the departments of His Majesty's Government concerned could not have been greater."

A Case of Smuggling.

A Malay quartermaster on the S.S. Tean appeared before Mr. Hazell this morning on a charge of having fifty tins of opium in his possession. A Chinese detective was on board the vessel, making the usual search of the Chinese, passengers, when he noticed that the quartermaster was more than usually bulky. A closer investigation showed that the tinful development was due to the fact that the fifty tins of opium were tied round his legs. The case was put back in order to obtain an interpreter. Subsequently the man was fined \$500.

Fabians in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, the well known writers on social subjects, have arrived in Japan on a visit. They are joint authors of a large number of books dealing with social subjects, their latest work being entitled "The Prevention of Destitution." The "Japan Chronicle" states that the partnership of these two Fabians in authorship is one of the most remarkable in literary history, for while husband and wife take to politics and sociology, it is seldom that they agree so thoroughly as to publish works in joint names showing such complete identity of view.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

We have received the twenty-fourth annual report of the above company. The report shows that during the year the insurances issued and revived amounted to £2,010,605 14s. 7d. Of these, £1,325,000 2s. 5d. were issued in Canada, being the largest Canadian business in the history of the Company. The insurance in force at December 31st, 1910, was £12,499,174 12s. 0d. The net premium income was £498,259 7s. 2d., an increase over 1909 of £20,224 16s. 5d., while the total income amounted to £625,200 15s. 0d., an increase of £30,095 1s. 0d. The income from premiums and interest exceeded the income from the same sources in 1909 by £45,632 8s. 7d.

Great Britain is the only European country without a national repertory theatre.

The Newfoundlanders are said to have the best physique of all the English-speaking people.

THE \$70,000 CLAIM.

Points of Law Argued.

Before his Honour the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and a special jury at the Supreme Court this morning, the case was resumed in which Lai Chi Chin, merchant, of No. 3, Arbutnot Road, sued Tang Wong Shi, a married woman residing at No. 22, Salt Fish Street, to recover the sum of \$70,000 for damages for alleged wrongful arrest and false imprisonment on the 25th February, 1908. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hinde, of Messrs. Britton and Holt, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, was for the defendant.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. J. W. Bolles (foreman), C. C. H. Selroter, H. W. Bird, F. Graham, H. P. White, A. Denison and A. Bryer.

On resumption of Court this morning, the services of the jury were still not required, as Counsel proceeded to argue the points of law which had been raised on the previous day.

Mr. Pollock:—The writ for the plaintiff's commitment was not made by the Chief Justice but by the Registrar, who had no authority.

Mr. Potter:—That's quite another point.

His Lordship:—You haven't touched upon that point.

Mr. Pollock:—I was going to mention it. I wanted to give an opportunity to my friend.

Mr. Potter:—I was waiting for my friend to mention the point.

His Lordship:—You haven't touched upon the point at all.

Mr. Pollock:—We pleaded it. At this point, it was agreed to notify the jury that their services would not be required for some hours, as the argument on the points of law was likely to drag on at some length.

Mr. Pollock intimated that he would have to attend the criminal bankruptcy case to-morrow morning. Perhaps the Chief Justice would allow the case to stand over.

His Lordship:—I don't think he will, as he is going away soon.

Mr. Potter:—I'll be going away too. In any case the Criminal Sessions must come on in the ordinary way.

Mr. Pollock said they would like to hear his Lordship's opinion on the point of law.

His Lordship:—Do you really want it?

Mr. Pollock:—I think so.

Mr. Potter submitted that his friend's line of action was against the rule of procedure. Counsel added: "My friend should have confined himself to the pleadings by which I would have abided on the question both of fact and of law. It is open for my friend to prove his case in whichever way he pleases, but he can't say: 'I proceed no further.' He doesn't want to call any more witnesses. That is what he practically proposes to do. If I know that the case was going to drag on at this length, I would have opposed it at once. We are going a long way in meeting the other side. My friend can't."

His Lordship:—Cut up the case?

Mr. Potter:—Yes.

Mr. Pollock:—I would like your Lordship to consider the point of estoppel. Surely, it is an important point.

Mr. Potter:—This is not the time to raise the question.

Mr. Pollock:—It is the time.

The question of estoppel was then dealt with.

In the course of the day, the services of the jury were again requisitioned and evidence was being taken when we went to press.

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that they have received the following quotations from London by wire this morning:—
Shell Transports.....75/-
Eastern International.....10/0
Ladbroke.....57/6
London Asiatic.....10/6
London Ventures.....1/6
Sungai Chohas.....70/-
United Serlangas.....83/0
United Samatras.....7/-
Bertams.....6/8
Para Rubber.....4 1/2-3
Market closed firm.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF MACAO NOTES.

Well Known Gentleman in Court.

To-day's Evidence.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon the case was continued, in which Mr. A. V. Apear was charged with circulating notes payable to bearer on demand, without the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Reader Harris defended.

At the last hearing it transpired that the defendant was a merchant and commission agent in Hongkong who carried on business under the style of Arratoon V. Apear and Co. at 14, Des Vaux Road.

On August 23 a Chinese detective went to the defendant's office, and, producing a Hongkong Bank note, asked the clerk to give him one hundred Macao bank notes. The clerk, without a word, went to the manager's office and returned with the notes asked for, handing them over to the detective.

The following day Insp. Watt went to the defendant's office and changed a five dollar bill for Macao notes. He asked to see the manager and during the conversation that ensued he saw the clerk who had attended to him rolling up bundles of notes by the side of the manager's chair.

Before evidence was called Mr. Harris raised a point of law, as to whether the Magistrate had power to deal with the case. He pointed out that the prosecution did not say that the defendant was guilty of anything, but merely said that what he had done was unlawful.

The Magistrate decided that the matter should be argued after the hearing of the evidence.

Mr. Hazell remarked this afternoon that he was rather against Mr. Harris on the point he had raised.

Mr. Bowley: I am quite prepared to convince your Worship.

The Magistrate:—I think I am against you Mr. Harris on that point, I am of the opinion that this is a misdemeanour at common law, punishable by indictment.

Mr. Bowley: It is an indictable misdemeanour.

Mr. Hazell: Yes.

Mr. Bowley: I would ask you to deal with the case summarily.

The Magistrate:—The maximum fine is \$100.

The defendant in the box said that besides being a merchant and importer, he was agent for the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, which had its head office in Lisbon and an Agency at Macao. He was appointed by the agent at Macao, and his duty was to collect Macao notes brought to him, and pay for them by cheque or in Hongkong money. He then returned the notes to Macao.

Every day he had to inform the Macao Agency of the rate of exchange.

Have you any authority to accept deposits?—No.

Have you any authority to pay cheques on this bank?—No.

Have you ever done either?—No.

Have you ever received Macao notes from the bank in Macao?—No.

Have you an appointment in writing?—No.

And it can be terminated at any time?—Yes.

Do you know whether the banks here pass out foreign bank notes if asked for them?—Yes.

You have heard of the two transactions when foreign bank notes were obtained at your office. Did you know anything about them?—No.

Mr. Bowley: Are you the only partner in Arratoon V. Apear and Co?

Defendant: Need I answer that question?

His Worship:—Yes.

Defendant: I am the only partner.

When did you commence business?—About 20 years ago.

And you were appointed agent of this bank in September 1907?—Yes.

You were then carrying on business at 45 Wyndham Street, were you not?—Yes.

And when you were appointed agent, you hung up the sign board in Portuguese and Chinese?—Yes, I got it from the previous agent.

And your appointment was announced in the "China Mail" and other local papers?—Yes.

Do you remember Insp. Hanson coming to see you after you had the agency?—I don't remember.

I suggest to you Insp. Hanson asked you what sort of business you did, and you said you were prepared to issue drafts on any bank in Portugal. Do you remember that?—No.

Do you remember any other detective calling on you?—I have had several people calling on me to issue drafts.

Mr. Hazell:—You don't remember any police officer calling to see you?—No.

Mr. Bowley:—If an application is made to you for a draft on Portugal, do you refer the application to Macao?—Yes.

And on receipt of a reply from Macao do you issue the draft?—No.

What do you do?—If I receive a draft from Macao I send the draft to the applicant, and he sends me the money.

The Magistrate:—And you remit it to Macao?—Either remit it, or credit it to Macao.

Mr. Bowley:—Are you the sole agent of the bank in Hongkong?—To my knowledge, no.

What do you mean?—There is on a travelling list the name of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Continuing witness said that letters of credit issued by his bank were cashed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

You remember receiving a letter from the Colonial Secretary in October, 1907, calling attention to the fact that the circulation of Macao notes was illegal?—Yes.

And the reply was written by you?—Yes.

Your instructions from the Portuguese Bank are to cash any Portuguese notes presented to you?—Yes.

And to remit the notes to Macao?—Yes.

How often do you remit the bank notes to Macao?—I cannot say the times, but once a fortnight at least.

When did you make the last remittance?—Last Saturday.

After the commencement of this case?—Yes.

They are kept in your room?—We have two safes in my room.

Who keeps the keys of those safes?—The safes have two keys, who keeps the keys?—I keep one and my assistant, Mr. Asger, keeps the other.

So if anybody wants the bank notes, the safe must be opened by yourself or by Mr. Asger?—Yes.

The safe in which you keep your bank notes, is close to your desk?—Yes, about seven or eight feet away.

If you are in the room no one can go to the safe without you seeing him?—No.

Have you instructed your assistant not to hand over Portuguese bank notes to anybody?—I don't think I have.

You wrote to the Colonial Secretary that you would not circulate the notes?—Yes.

How is it that we find you circulating them?—I never thought that exchanging was circulating.

Witness said that when he handed Macao bank notes over his counter, he considered he was doing a favour, as he had looked on the person as going to Macao.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

A MAHOMEDAN ENCYCLOPEDIA.

It will be interesting to many to learn that an Encyclopedia of Islam is being prepared by a number of leading Orientalists under the supervision of Dr. M. Th. Houtsma. It is a dictionary of the geography, ethnography, and biography of the Mahomedan people. In the recent number which contains the letter B, is an excellent article on Pir Badr by Professor Hilayet Hussain of the Presidency College, Calcutta. Pir Badr has been described as the founder of Chittagong. His help is invoked by all the sailors and fishermen when starting on a cruise. He is held in great esteem in Bengal and Behar. He died in A.D. 1440.

The new steamer Olympia turned on and would be higher than any structure in the world except the Eiffel tower.

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S RICE CROP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, September 5.

In spite of a series of big storms and heavy rainfall, the rice crop for the present season is estimated to exceed by 260,000,000 bushels the normal annual crop.

JAPAN AND ITALY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, September 5.

The Emperor of Japan has personally telegraphed to the Emperor of Italy thanking him for the reception given to the monarch of Kurama and Tono.

THE CORONATION
SURPLUS FUND.

Mr. Bowley's Proposal.

The following is a resolution, which will be proposed this afternoon, at the meeting at the City Hall, by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley:— "That this public meeting of subscribers to the coronation fund desires that the surplus of \$26,151 remaining in the hands of the Hon. Treasurer should be applied in celebrating and commemorating the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Investiture of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the following manner:—

(1) \$11,651 to be paid to the hon. treasurer of the Seamen's Institute Building Fund for the purpose of reducing the debit balance of that fund, upon the committee of the Institute undertaking to name the concert hall "King George's Hall" and to erect a suitable tablet in that hall recording the gift.

(2) \$4,500 to be paid to the hon. treasurer of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home for the purpose of paying off the debit balance of the building fund of that home, upon the committee of the home undertaking to name one of their principal rooms after H. R. H. Prince Edward of Wales, and to erect a suitable tablet in that room recording the gift.

(3) \$10,000 to be paid to the hon. treasurer of the Kwong Wa Hospital for the purpose of reducing the debit balance of the building fund of that hospital, upon the hospital committee undertaking to name the women and children's wing of the Hospital after H. M. Queen Mary and to erect a suitable tablet in that wing recording the gift.

PIRACY PREVENTION.

Viceregal Orders.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Sept. 4.

H. E. the Viceroy has instructed the commanders of gun boats and other crafts on patrolling service up the river, and along the coast that the object of sending those vessels to different stations is to ensure the protection of these places. It had come to the knowledge of H. E. the Viceroy that many cases of daring piracy have been perpetrated within the cruising area of these vessels, and that generally the commanders gave the excuse that their boats were absent when these outrages were committed. In future, whenever the gunboats or other craft had to leave their stations, they must await the arrival of those that were to replace them. Unless the boats received orders transferring them to other stations or to go to assist others in chasing pirates, they were not to leave their stations.

THE HONGKONG A.D.C.

Yesterday's Decision.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion the members of the Hongkong A.D.C. have decided to continue their efforts for yet another season, though complaint was raised over the lack of public support. The meeting, at which this decision was arrived at, was held yesterday afternoon in the green room at the City Hall. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson presided and there were present:—

Messrs. W. G. Worcester, C. J. Beith, J. Robertson, L. K. Davis, F. C. Kendall, G. P. Lamont, R. Sutherland, H. Hancock, H. W. Bird, G. Balloch, G. C. Moxon and Dr. F. Clark.

The chairman said he did not feel at all happy to receive such a letter as had been sent out, and he trusted that they would come to the conclusion that it would not be necessary to wind up the club, but to work together to bring it up to its old condition. Now that they had "Charley's Aunt" here and a few of the old members, he hoped they would work with a view to its resuscitation.

Mr. Sutherland, who explained the position of the club, remarked that the circular letter was not to be read in the light that there was any suggestion from the committee that the club should be wound up. However, during the past five or six years the committee had found that there was an undoubted lack of interest in the club on the part of the people who acted, and on the part of the theatre-going public. They had gone on for some years and with the exception of one or two pieces they had always made a loss. In fact, the larger pieces, that made a profit, could not have been staged had it not been for the continuous and unbounded generosity of the gentlemen who were known as the guarantors. At this point he thought it only fitting to voice the thanks of the committee to those gentlemen for what they had done in the past. Very few had known that when they had decided to stage a piece running into as much as \$5,000 it had been necessary to get the signatures of those gentlemen to see that the money would be forthcoming. The committee were now beginning to feel that the actual usefulness of the A.D.C. was rather past. They acknowledged it regretfully, but before coming to any conclusion they wished to lay the true position of affairs before the club. He might add that during the last period of acting it had been with extreme difficulty that pieces had been cast. Before embarking upon any programme for the ensuing season, and bearing in mind the fact that last season endeavours to cast two pieces were made without effect; before doing that and running the club into any expense, and partly in view of the fact that the club's balance sheet was of a diminishing nature, the committee felt that their responsibility should be shared by the forty members of which the club was composed.

Mr. Looker deplored any possibility of the club being wound up. He urged the necessity of economic staging and emphasized the necessity of appointing a business manager for each piece whose duty it would be to attend to the financial side of the undertaking.

The Chairman:—The question is whether the public really desire our performances.

Mr. Looker:—We have nothing to show that the public do not take an interest in it. I think that everybody we expect to come, comes.

Dr. Clark proposed that the club should be carried on. Mr. G. Lamont seconded, and the proposal was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Looker, seconded by Mr. Bird, it was decided to instruct the committee to arrange for the production of one or more pieces this season, and to appoint business and stage managers.

Mr. Davies thought it might be made known to the public that this was the Club's last effort, or rather would be, if sufficient patronage were not extended to them this season.

According to the Chairman the club have a balance in hand of \$300.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MACAO'S DREDGING
DIFFICULTY.

Chinese Perturbation.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Sept. 2.

It is reported that His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that although the work of dredging the Macao Harbour has not yet left the place. The stay of the dredger has caused much anxiety and consternation among the people of Heung Shan, says the Viceroy in the telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Portuguese Minister at Peking should be asked to advise, by telegraph, the governor of Macao, to order the dredger to leave Macao, as a means of removing the ill-feeling entertained by the people. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has also telegraphically instructed the authorities of Heung Shan and Chiao Shan to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the people from creating trouble with the dredger, and explaining to them that the work has been undertaken by a British firm as a business concern, and that they (the people) must not entertain any misunderstanding or hold any grudge against the firm who are within their rights in accepting the contract and carrying on the work.

CAUTIOUS COUNSEL.

Canton, Sept. 2.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that the recent developments concerning Macao require the utmost attention and caution on the part of the Ministry, and that they cannot be looked upon as diplomatic questions of ordinary significance. As soon as the negotiations with the Portuguese Minister at Peking obtained headway, the particulars of the whole case would be made known to the public. Meanwhile the Viceroy is requested to instruct the authorities of Heung Shan and Chiao Shan to restrain the people from spreading rumours, or resorting to violence, to avoid serious international complications.

RESOURCES OF THE
PHILIPPINES.

A Series of Lectures.

We have received from the Chamber of Commerce the programme of a series of ten lectures given by members of the staff of the Bureau of Science under the auspices of the Manila Merchants Association at the Majestic Theatre. The programme is as follows:—

September 19th, 1911.—1. The Bureau of Science, its meaning to the Commercial Public and its work, by Paul C. Freer, Director of the Bureau.

October 17th, 1911.—2. The Philippine Alcohol Industries, by H. D. Gibbs, chief of the division of organic chemistry.

December 5th, 1911.—3. Sugar production in the Philippine Islands, by Walter B. Gonder, Iloilo Sugar Laboratory of the Bureau of Science.

January 15th, 1912.—4. Roads and road materials, by Warren D. Smith, chief of the division of mines.

February 23rd, 1912.—5. The salt production of the Philippines, by Alvin J. Cox, chief of the division of general, inorganic and physical chemistry.

March, 1912.—6. Gold mining and mills, by Frank T. Eddingfield, division of mines.

April, 1912.—7. The Coconut Production of the Philippine Islands, by Paul C. Freer, Director of the Bureau.

May, 1912.—8. Silk Production in the Philippines, by Charles S. Banks, entomologist, Bureau of Science.

June, 1912.—9. Economic plants and plant diseases, by Elmer D. Merrill, botanist, Bureau of Science.

July, 1912.—10. The Sampling of Mines and Assaying, by Paul R. Fanning, division of mines.

Of course, if King George had been chloroformed at 40, Sir William Osler would not have been made a baronet.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA
CLUB

Programme of Fifth Meeting.

The following are the events which will take place at Happy Valley on Saturday, 30th September:—

1.—3.30 p.m.—Once Round.—For all China ponies which have run and not won at this season's Club Gymkhana. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: Presented. 2nd prize \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

2.—3.50 p.m.—Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race or ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lbs. extra. Non winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

3.—4.10 p.m.—Individual Tent Pegging.—Open to members of the Gymkhana Club, Polo Club and to officers of the Army and Navy. Best of three runs. Entrance fee \$3. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

No Post Entries.—Competitors are requested to be at the starting point which will be as usual as soon as possible, after the finish of the Gymkhana Stakes. Competitors will run in the order in which their names appear on the programme.

4.—4.30 p.m.—One Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For subscription griffins of any season. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: Presented. 2nd prize \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

5.—1.50 p.m.—Ladies' Nomination. Three Furlongs Scurry.—For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season and bona fide polo ponies certified as such by the Secretary, Hongkong Polo Club, and which have been regularly played prior to the 8th June, 1911. Catch weights 152 lbs. Winners of races including races on off-day and at all gymkhana of this and previous years of one race 7 lbs. extra, of two races 14 lbs. extra and of three or more races 21 lbs. extra. Winners of a Ladies' Nomination Race at this season's Club Gymkhana barred. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Ponies to be nominated by Lady.

When entering for this event competitors are requested to give lady nominator's name, also particulars of races won by pony (if any).

Entrance fee \$5. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

6.—5.10 p.m.—One and a Quarter Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: Presented. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

MINING MATTERS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, September 4.

The Toatui for the Promotion of Industries has received a report from Kwong Shun Tak, a mining engineer, announcing the existence of a rich coal mine near Man Lau Hill of Nam-hoi District, and has instructed the Nam-hoi Magistrate that a mining expert will shortly repair thither with the deputies despatched by the Toatui. The Magistrate is also required to have inquiry instituted as to whether the mine is on Government or private land. If it belongs to the people, no time should be lost in requesting them to give up their title deed. The people living in the vicinity of the place should previously be informed of the intended visit of the mining engineer, so that he might not be interfered with or interrupted in his work.

SALT SMUGGLING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, September 4.

About a week ago while the gunboat Kwong Poo was cruising in the waters of Pak Ho, she sighted a sailing vessel coming down river. As soon as the latter caught sight of the gunboat, she altered her course and made for the inner waterway. The commander of the gunboat suspecting the movements of the sailing vessel, steamed ahead and overtook her. The people on board escaped and the commander found a quantity of salt weighing 1,000 piculs. Evidently this cargo was to be smuggled into the interior. Accordingly, the boat and its contents were towed to Kong-moon where they were taken charge of by the salt monopolists.

CANTON-MACAO
RAILWAY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Sept. 4.

Mr. Leung Wun Kwai, representing the syndicate formed to construct the Canton-Macao Railway, has arrived at Canton. It is reported that he has so far been able to obtain a share capital of \$6,000,000. Out of this amount, about \$2,000,000 will rank as preferred shares. There is an increasing demand for shares, and there will be no difficulty in getting the capital required. As soon as the capital is subscribed, work will commence from Canton. The construction of the line will be continued as far as Heung Shan, pending the settlement of the Macao Boundary Delimitation question.

BOWLING CHAMPION-
SHIP.

The Semi-Finalists.

The semi-finals of the open Bowling Championship will be played, the first on Thursday and the second on Friday. The first match will be between Mr. J. Macdonald and Mr. G. K. Hexton, with Mr. C. Bond as referee. This will be played on the Kowloon Green. The second will be played on the Police Green, between Mr. G. R. Edwards of Kowloon, and Mr. A. Hamilton of Taikoo. Insp. Withers will be the referee.

DON'T FORGET.

Tuesday, September 5.

Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.

Coronation Subscribers' meeting, City Hall, 6.15 p.m.

To-day's
Advertisements

NOTICE.

BONA FIDE bathing parties are permitted to land anywhere on the North Shore of Stonecutters Island but should confine themselves to the beach close to the water line and on members of the party should stay inland.

C. A. ANDERSON, Major-General, Commanding the Troop, Fourth China U.-regt., 4th Sept., 1911. [1364]

MILK
FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

FROM EUROPE.

HEM.A.L. Steamship.

"SUEVIA."

Captain Basson, having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous waters of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whose delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-Signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given in time.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—
Ex s.s. "Michel" from Bordeaux.
"Germania" from Göteborg.
"Ekbatana" from Harro.
"Jelo" from Bremen.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Hongkong, 5th Sept., 1911. [956]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "OHIO MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, afternoon, 11th inst., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before FRIDAY, 9th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th Sept., 1911. [868]

Laungkong, 5th Sept., 1911. [868]

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [48]

Hongkong—Boston & New York.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "KATUNA"

on WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept., 1911

For Freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 5th Sept., 1911. [1316]

E C WILKS,
M. I. M. Ch. E., A.M.N.A.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER and
SURVEYOR

for construction,
VALUER AND ASSESSOR
for the purchase or sale of Steamships
or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 5th Sept., 1911. [1100]

QUO VADIS
AND
TURKISH LEAF
CIGARETTES

We have one lot of these Cigarettes, which we are clearing from our stock.

A Special Discount for a Quantity purchased.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

12, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

[illegible]

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE

The Law is clearly stated.
The Faults of the Hongkong system
noticed.
Two Articles have already appeared,
the black numbers can be obtained on
application.
Further instalments will appear on
standards and completion of the series.
Don't Miss Them. They will interest
us deeply, and are worth perusing.
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
47, DE VRIES ROAD, SINGAPORE.
(longest, 24th Aug., 1911) 73804

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. Ohio Maru, with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here today.

The attention of the public is drawn to page 10, para 20, of the Hongkong Postal Guide for 1911. Stamps intended for postage purposes may be perforated but not obliterated.

A Mail will close for:—
Haiphong—Per Triumph, 6th Sept., 8 A.M.
Koolung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma—Per Seattle-maru, 6th Sept., 10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 6th Sept., 1 P.M.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 6th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle—Per Bellaphon, 6th Sept., 2 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Hakata-maru, 6th Sept., 4 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Prinz Ludwig, 7th Sept., 9 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Tungshing, 7th Sept., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 7th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Cheam, 7th Sept., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per Kumbong, 8th Sept., 11 A.M.

Koolung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Manchuria, 8th Sept., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Koror, Yap, Ulai, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jalut, Nauru, Rahaui, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, and Dunedin—Per Germania, 8th Sept., 4 P.M.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu & Iloilo) Amoy, Yap, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rahaui, Harbin, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Manchuria, 8th Sept., 5 P.M.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu & Iloilo)—Per Luangang, 9th Sept., 1 P.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 9th Sept., 1.15 P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rubi, 9th Sept., 3 P.M.

Chiefco and Nanchang—Per Nanchang, 9th Sept., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI, via Siberia to Europe—Per Lian, 9th Sept., 6 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 10th Sept., 3 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 11th Sept., 11 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—
(Letters 11 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Polynesia, 12th Sept., 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 12th Sept., noon.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.

Koolung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Yokohama, and Seattle—Per Anaba-maru, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Tongo-maru, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN—
(Letters 11 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 15th Sept., at 5 P.M.—Per Delta, 16th Sept., 11 A.M.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu & Iloilo)—Per Yuensang, 16th Sept., 1 P.M.

Sandakan—Per Maizang, 18th Sept., 11 A.M.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

German (Gauloise) 6th inst.
Canadian (Monteagle) 7th inst.
German (Prinz Ludwig) 7th inst.
German (Prinz Sigismund) 19th inst.
America (Mongolia) 22nd inst.

The s.s. Glencoe left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due here on the 8th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. Montecarlo arrived at Shanghai on the 31st ult., at 1 p.m., and left again yesterday at 4 p.m., for this port where she is due to arrive on the 7th inst., at noon.

The s.s. Rubi left Manila yesterday and is due here on the 7th inst., at day-light.

ARRIVALS.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, C. Wagle, 4th Sept.—Cheloo 28th Aug.
Beans and Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Childar, Br. s.s., 1,102, H. Nilsson, 4th Sept.—Bangkok 26th Aug., and Hainan 3rd Sept.
Gen.—T. & Co.

Curonie, Rus. s.s., 2,949, J. Taredot, 5th Sept.—Singapore 1st Sept., Gen.—Order.

Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,083, Leask, 5th Sept.—Manila 2nd Sept.
Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Muinan, Fr. s.s., 4,608, Vidal, 5th Sept.—Shanghai 29th Aug., Gen.—M. M.

Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,870, H. Nomura, 5th Sept.—Moji 30th Aug., Gen.—N. E. K.

Stieria, Ger. s.s., 3,730, Raspan, 5th Sept.—Hamburg and Singapore 30th Aug., Gen.—H. A. L.

Germania, Br. s.s., 600, O. Teyson, 5th Sept.—Canton 4th Sept.
Kopra.—S. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOR OFFICE.

Landrat Schleff, for Swatow.
Meimann, for Haiphong.
Teau, for Manila.
Germania, for Hongay.
Pongtong, for Haiphong.
Suavia, for Shanghai.
Seattle-maru, for Keelung.
Quarta, for Samarang.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 5.
Suisang, for Canton.
Pri, for Canton.
Lycocoon, for Saigon.
Teau, for Hainan.

Kongwai, for Bangkok.
Quarta, for Sourabaya.
Carl-Dierich, for Haiphong.
Hing-sang, for Swatow.
Landrat Schleff, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Childar, arrived 4th Sept. from Bangkok, &c.:—
Barthels, Jacobsen.

Per s.s. Loong Sang, arrived 5th Sept., from Manila:
Bischoff, C. W. Holdeman, C. A.
Barrios, P. G. Kauffman, P.
Bode, W. G. Knight, Mr. and
Courtney, J. M. Mrs. H. W.
Courtney, J. P. Mendola, T.
Dougherty, J. M. Reiser, M.
Fulton, J. H. Robson, A. E.
Gruenwald, W. Sosa, M.
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Per s.s. Childar, arrived 4th Sept. from Bangkok, &c.:—
Barthels, Jacobsen.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

T.T. 1/9 9/16
Demand 1/9 9/16
80 d/s 1/9 11/16

60 d/s 1/9 10/16
4 m/s 1/9 10/16
T/T. Shanghai 75 1/2
T/T. Singapore 70 1/2
T/T. Japan 86 1/2
T/T. India 184 1/2

Demand India 184 1/2
T/T. San Francisco and New York 48 1/2
T.T. Japan 108 1/2
T/T. Marks 184
T/T. France 2.27

Buying.

4 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/16
4 m/s. D/P 1/10 3/16
6 m/s. L/C 1/10 9/16
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VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Bellaphon, Br. s.s., 5,743, S. H. Collier, 1st Sept.—Manila 30th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Cowrie, Am. s.s., 3,155, Jackson, 2nd Sept.—San Francisco 31st July and Yokohama 24th Aug., Bulk oil.—A. P. Co.

Drafer, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 17th Aug.—Bangkok 9th and Swatow 16th Aug., Gen.—Kin Tay Loong.

Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,206, Spinks, 27th Aug.—Hongay 26th Aug., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,837, S. Tomimaga, 4th Sept.—Shanghai 31st Sept., Gen. and Coal.—N. Y. K.

Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, Roselisky, 1st Sept.—Bangkok and Swatow 28th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

Kumbong, Br. s.s., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 2nd Sept.—Calcutta, 19th via Penang 24th and Singapore 28th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Locksun, Ger. s.s., 1,180, W. Toubert, 3rd Sept.—Kohsichang 26th Aug., and Hainan 2nd Sept., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Lucania, Br. s.s., 2,072, A. L. French, 23rd Aug.—Palombang/Bulk oil.—A. P. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, A. Dixon, 28th Aug.—San Francisco 2nd Aug.—Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. & Co.

Mario, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Solhakeir, 2nd Sept.—Saigon 31st Aug., Rice.—J. & Co.

Protosilau, Br. s.s., 6,104, D. P. Campbell, 31st Aug.—Victoria 9th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Phonpenh, Br. s.s., 1,035, Jas. H. Scott, 31st Aug.—Saigon 27th Aug., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Pongtong, Br. s.s., 997, W. Botelulir, 27th Aug.—Bangkok 16th Aug., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Quarta, Dutch s.s., 1,146, T. Danielson, 3rd Sept.—Amoy 2nd Sept., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,182, I. Saitow, 28th Aug.—Manila, P. I., 26th Aug., Flour.—O. S. K.

Saverie, Br. s.s., 4,011, F. S. Cowley, 1st Sept.—Manila 29th Aug.—Bank Line.

Sungking, Br. s.s., 1,887, H. Matthews, 2nd Sept.—Haiphong 30th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, W. Langschwager, 4th Sept.—Haiphong 1st Sept., Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Tajntau, Br. s.s., 1,002, P. Bucking, 1st Sept.—Wakamatsu 26th Aug., Coal.—B. & S.

Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,178, L. Hussey, 2nd Sept.—Hongay 30th Aug., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Elipse, Br. 4-masted Barque, 2,990, White, 29th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Arrow, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,971, O. Molvor, 24th Aug.—New York 2nd May, Petroleum.—S. Oil Co.

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